REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

DURING THE YEAR ENDED

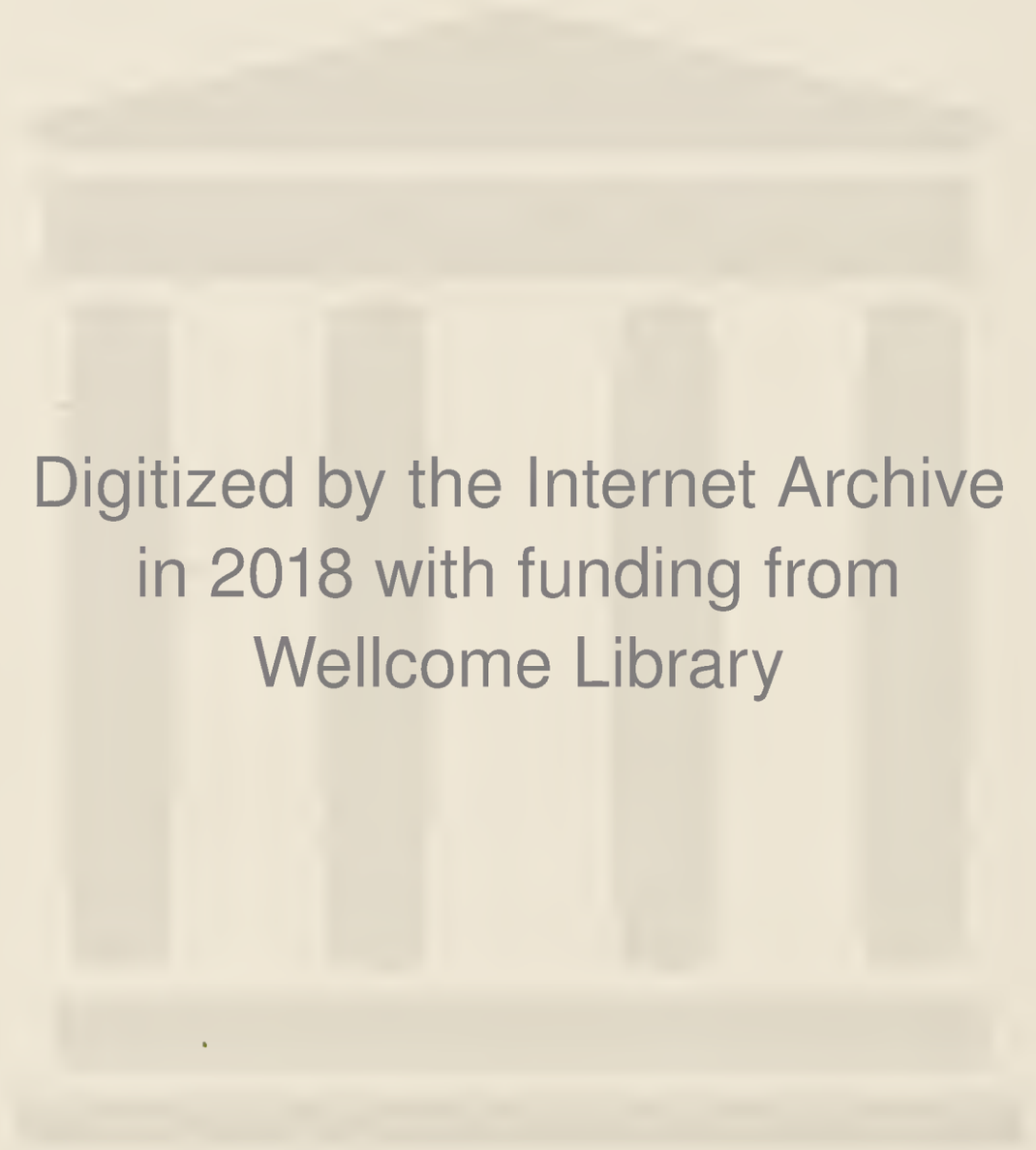
DECEMBER 31st, 1920.

BY

HARRY SHORE, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.

School Medical Officer and Police Surgeon.



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HEALTH COMMITTEE

OF THE

WALSALL CORPORATION.

1920.

ALDERMAN WALKER, Chairman.

COUNCILLOR SLATER J.P., Vice-Chairman.

ALDERMAN WILLIAMS	COUNCILLOR SHELLEY
COUNCILLOR HUCKER	,, SOMERFIELD
,, LAYTON	,, WARD
,, LYNCH	,, STANLEY
,, O'MEARA	,, WARNER

Meet on the Third Monday in each Month, at 3 p m

* Elected November, 1920.

Medical Officer of Health:
HARRY SHORE, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.,

Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health:
JAMES A. M. CLARK, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

School Medical Inspector:
P. E. CARROLL, M.B., B.Ch.

School Dentist:
H. N. GROVE. L.D.S.,

Public Analyst:
E. W. T. JONES, F.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:
ARTHUR THOMAS HUBBLE.
Cert. as Inspector of Nuisances and as Meat Inspector.

Assistant Inspectors:
ERNEST F. B. A. MINER, (No. 1 District)
* ALBERT FORD, (No. 2 District)
FRED TURNER, (No. 3 District)
Each Inspector holds Cert. as Inspector of Nuisances and as Meat Inspector.

Superintendent Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives:
MRS. A. SAUNDERS, C.M.B., Cert. as Inspector of Nuisances, and Maternity and Child Welfare Cert.

Health Visitors:

* Miss M. MOORE, C.M.B., Cert. I.N.	Miss S. A. STANLEY, I.O.S.
* ,, H. E. WRIGHT, C.M.B.	,, F. B. ROGERS, C.M.B.
Miss B. MARTIN, C.M.B.	

Secretarial Assistant: Mrs. A. KEAY.

Clerk:
Miss D. BOYCE.

Office Boy:
T. BAILEY.

⁂ Resigned.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Walsall.

MR MAYOR, MISS NEWMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting this my Eleventh Annual Report it is gratifying to be able to state that the health statistics practically show an all round improvement upon those of the preceding year.

The Registrar General's estimated population being 96,419, for 1919 it was 92,724, the death rate 13·32 as compared with 14·58 would necessarily appear relatively better than that of the preceding year, apart from this it is actually so.

The great increase in birth rate 30·87 from 21·71 is the outstanding feature of the statistics, this combined with the infantile mortality figure 100·77 the lowest of which we have record, can be translated commercially as a good dividend or profit on the cost of the department.

The Respiratory, Phthisis and Marriage statistics are all better; the Zymotic death rate which includes and is chiefly accounted for by increase in diarrhœa, alone shows worse figures, 1·48 as against ·88.

Economy being the order of the day, I am desired to curtail my observations and do so conscious that too great a space would be required to adequately express what I feel concerning the claims of public health in various directions as they affect the masses now we are "enjoying peace," how they have to be postponed while those of other departments materialise or are at least advanced in some degree. Apathy collectively in health matters is most discouraging and difficult to overcome, three meetings in "Health Week" here testify, by their scanty attendances, to the fact that appeals by lectures, etc. fall upon deaf ears; I trust that there may be an awakening in the near future to the necessity for this section being afforded conditions and surroundings which make for better health and lead to improved physique, these would go a long way to assuaging the well-known discontent prevalent. If those, to whom these remarks may apply, would interest themselves in such matters as the comparative cost of the various schemes or items which go to make up a municipal budget, economy in its relative sense and in the usual form which it takes—the foremost, easiest and meanest, viz:—on matters of health—could be appreciated at its true value.

Housing, which in my humble judgment should be a National question and regarded as a post-war debt or obligation of the State, has progressed better locally than in many towns, but even so is a poor requital to those left who fought and suffered for our safety.

The natural increase in population taken in conjunction with the slum question infers that the promises made to the heroes may perhaps be fulfilled and enjoyed by their grandchildren but I fear not earlier.

Our requirements to be pressed forward as economic conditions improve are, adequate housing accomodation co-ordinated with slum clearance, accommodation for the lying-in mother, infectious diseases hospital, institutional treatment for

the ailing or delicate children, a public abattoir, and a better system of refuse disposal.

The individual efforts of the staff have in no small measure compensated for the somewhat meagre adjuncts essential to public health work here.

My thanks are tendered to the Mayor and Members of the Council for the considerations extended to me during the past year, and I again express my appreciation of those Lady Voluntary Helpers in association with Infant Welfare work; to the Civic Guild of Help, the Superintendent Health Visitor Nurse Saunders), the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Hubble) and the members of the Department's staff I am much indebted for their support.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

HARRY SHORE,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

In compiling this report the lines indicated in the Memorandum as to the contents and arrangements of the Annual Report of Medical Officers of Health for 1920, issued by the Ministry of Health, have been followed.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The population in the 1911 census was 92,130, the estimated figure by the Registrar General for 1920 is 96,419.

Soil.—The soil of the Borough in the main is clay, in some areas it is covered by gravel, in the Hatherton Ward the sub-soil is limestone; at the highest part of a residential district (Highgate) is a bed of sand, though the neighbourhood is clay. At the north and north-east parts of the Borough (Bloxwich and Blakenall) there are fairly extensive areas of sand.

Social Conditions.—Walsall is entirely an industrial town with a multiplicity of trades, including Leather Goods from raw hides to finished articles, viz.:—Saddlery, Fancy Leather Goods, Military Accoutrements; Iron Tubes, Iron and Brass Castings, Chains, Buckles, Harness Furniture, Stirrups, Bits, Electrical Fittings, Wholesale Clothing, etc.

The larger houses, which might be considered of a residential character, are occupied by inhabitants connected with the management, etc., of the works and occupations in the Borough.

There are no Collieries, yet two of its outskirts, rural in character, on the north and east, are adjacent to the Cannock Chase Colliery district.

There are approximately 2,500 colliers residing in the Borough.

It is also the centre for a wide area of the London and North Western Permanent Way Department; this, and the engine sheds at Bescot and Ryecroft give employment to a large number of Railwaymen, most of whom live in the Borough.

In portions of 3 Wards—the Bridge, Hatherton, and Birchills—the inhabitants are of the unskilled labouring class, and it is here where the housing question is most acute; in the Caldmore Ward, the preponderance of the inhabitants are dependent upon railway occupations.

Owing to its large area—7,483 acres—there is ample room for expansion, relatively closely built-in portions exist in some of the older parts of Borough; the northern Bloxwich previously referred to, though self-contained from a shopping, etc., aspect, may almost be considered semi-rural in character.

The Vital Statistics will be found on pages 9-11.

Coroner's Inquests —Ninety-nine Inquests were held in the Borough during the year, 57 males and 42 females.

Marriages.—There is an increase in the number of Marriages this year, 1,455 taking place, whilst last year 1,380 were contracted.

Births.—The number of Births registered in the Borough for the year was 2,977, of which 1,499 were males, and 1,478 were females. This gives a rate of 30·87; last year we had 2,107 births, with a rate of 21·81.

One hundred and twenty seven of these births were illegitimate.

The average birth rate for the last five years is 24·38.

The following table gives the number of births registered in the Borough :—

	Male	Female	Total
1st quarter ...	392	411	803
2nd ,, ...	373	378	751
3rd ,, ...	348	346	694
4th ,, ..	386	343	729
Totals ..	1499	1478	2977

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered during the year was 1,261, giving a rate per thousand of the population of 13·07, a decrease on the previous year, when we had 1,345 deaths, with a rate of 14·50. If we exclude the number of persons (43) dying in the Borough belonging to other districts, and include 67, those belonging to the Borough, dying beyond the Borough, we have a corrected number of 1,285, giving a death rate of 13·32. The average death rate for the past five years is 16·12.

Mortality from all causes, at subjoined ages of residents belonging to the Borough.

At all Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
1285	300	84	65	47	60	155	269	305

Number of deaths in each of the eight Wards, together with their estimated population and death rate.

Name of Ward.	Population	Total No. of Deaths	Rate. per 1000 per annum.
Bloxwich ..	7992	110	13·76
Leamore ...	10739	159	14·80
Birchills ...	13243	206	15·55
Hatherton ...	8719	145	16·63
Paddock ...	9921	152	15·32
Bridge ...	7819	164	20·97
Pleck ...	13540	173	12·77
Caldmore ..	15662	173	11·04

Tuberculosis.

Number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in each locality with deaths taking place.

	Bloxwich.	Leamore.	Birchills.	Hatherton	Paddock.	Bridge.	Pleck.	Caldmore.	Walsall Workhouse.	Walsall General Hospital.	Total.
Cases notified	25	18	38	21	21	23	36	26	*2	—	210
Deaths	5	11	14	8	11	10	8	10	—	—	77

*Deaths in Workhouse are allocated to the Wards

TABLE I.

Walsall County Borough.—WHOLE DISTRICT

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1–2 weeks	2–3 weeks	3–4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 & un. 3 mths.	3 & un. 6 mths.	6 & un. 9 mths	9 & un. 12 mths	Total deaths under One Year.
All Causes—Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
Scarlet Fever ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	6
Diphtheria and Croup .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	1	...	5
Convulsions ..	3	...	...	1	4	2	4	1	1	12
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	1	2	2	1	6	5	8	6	5	30
Pneumonia (all forms)...	2	...	1	...	3	8	6	10	6	33
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Enteritis	...	1	3	...	4	8	17	3	2	34
Gastritis ...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	5
Syphilis	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	3
Rickets	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ..	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	1	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	1	7
Premature Birth ...	56	9	7	3	75	4	2	...	...	81
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	14	3	3	3	23	15	6	2	1	47
Other causes	4	2	...	...	6	4	5	3	1	19
Totals ...	87	19	18	9	133	56	53	30	28	300

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 2,850; illegitimate, 127.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 282 ; illegitimate infants, 18.

TABLE II.

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1920.

Causes of Death	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									WARDS Nett Deaths at all Ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
	All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	Bloxwich	Leamore	Birchills	Hatherton	Paddock	Bridge	Pleck	Caldmore	Walsall Workhouse	
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	47	8	21	15	1	2	...	...	...	3	5	5	7	4	11	8	4	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	26	6	13	5	2	...	...	...	...	3	10	2	1	4	2	4	...	...	
Diphtheria and Croup	12	...	4	2	5	1	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
Influenza ...	22	1	1	4	4	1	6	3	2	1	1	5	2	5	2	1	5	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	77	...	1	1	3	13	38	19	2	5	11	14	8	11	10	8	10	...	10
Tuberculous Meningitis	5	1	..	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous diseases ...	14	1	1	..	2	3	4	2	1	...	2	1	1	5	2	2	1	...	4
Cancer, malignant disease	91	...	...	...	...	...	5	53	33	9	10	10	12	12	11	14	13	...	15
Rheumatic Fever ...	3	..	...		1	1	1	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis	11	5	1	1	1	2	1	..	...	...	1	2	1	5	1	1	...	..	...
Organic Heart Disease	98	1	..	..	3	4	12	38	40	5	14	13	13	6	13	19	14	1	15
Bronchitis	110	31	3	5	3	1	8	29	30	9	13	17	14	12	18	10	16	1	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	136	32	18	12	7	8	19	22	18	7	21	21	17	15	21	16	18	...	15
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..	8	1	.	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	..	1	1	2	3	1	...	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	55	40	7	6	..	...	...	1	1	6	2	17	8	6	5	8	3	..	5
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	.	...	1	...	...	2
Cirrhosis of liver ...	5	...	...	.	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
Alcoholism ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	25	...	...	...	...	1	8	13	3	4	2	5	1	2	2	3	6	...	6
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	2
Other accidents and Diseases of pregnancy and parturition ...	10	...	..	...	...	...	9	1	...	3	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	1
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	142	139	2	1	...	...	.	...	...	9	17	33	14	8	10	24	27	...	11
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	37	...	...	4	4	6	7	5	11	9	6	2	4	8	3	2	3		25
Suicides	11	.	...	...	..	3	4	4		.	3	2	1	...	1	3	1	...	1
Other defined diseases	332	34	12	7	6	13	26	73	161	31	36	49	34	45	47	43	46	1	86
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	1
All causes ...	1285	300	84	65	47	60	155	269	305	110	159	206	145	152	164	173	173	*3	

*Previous place of abode not known.

Table III.

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.

Vital Statistics of whole district during 1920 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births. Uncorrected Number.	Births. Nett. Number	Births. Nett. Rate	Total Deaths Registered in the District. Number	Total Deaths Registered in the District. Rate	Transferable Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	Nett Deaths belonging to the District. Under 1 Year of Age. Number	Under 1 Year of Age. Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	At all Ages. Number	At all Ages. Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1912	92,868	2732	2727	29·36	1421	15·30	35	48	359	131·64	1434	15·44
1913	93.477	2800	2786	29 80	1592	17·03	43	55	439	156·75	1604	17·15
1914	94,093	2771	2769	29 42	1383	14·69	43	73	321	115·92	1413	15·01
1915	94,093	2566	2561	27 22	1596	16·96	61	62	381	149·06	1597	16·97
1916	Birth 97,384 / Death 89,506	2515	2510	25 82	1451	16·21	58	73	282	112·12	1466	16·38
1917	Birth 98,047 / Death 87,957	2152	2149	21 94	1398	15·89	54	60	238	110·59	1404	15 96
1918	Birth 98.192 / Death 87,635	2033	2035	20·72	1735	19·95	54	89	222	110·55	1787	20·39
1919	(Birth) 96,591 / (Death 92 724	2107	2098	21-71	1345	14-50	69	76	224	103-36	1352	14-58
1920	**96,419**	**2977**	**2987**	**30-97**	**1261**	**13·07**	**43**	**67**	**300**	**100·77**	**1285**	**13·32**

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...	7483	Total population at all ages 92,115 Total families or separate occupiers ... 18,943

At Census of 1911

TABLE IV.

Causes of Death at different periods of Life in Walsall County Borough, 1920,

As furnished by the Registrar-General.

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-
ALL CAUSES	M	697	181	48	38	19	30	74	162	145
	F	594	119	32	33	27	26	84	111	162
1 Enteric Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
2 Small-pox	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles	M	27	6	12	9	—	—	—	—	—
	F	21	2	10	8	1	—	—	—	—
4 Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	M	18	5	8	4	1	—	—	—	—
	F	9	2	5	1	1	—	—	—	—
6 Diphtheria and Croup	M	5	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
	F	8	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—
7 Influenza	M	12	1		1	2	2	3	2	1
	F	12	—	—	3	2	1	4	1	1
8 Erysipelas	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	M	42	—	—	—	1	6	19	15	1
	F	42	—	1	1	1	9	23	6	1
10 Tuberculous Meningitis ...	M	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	M	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
	F	9	—	1	—	3	2	2	—	1
12 Cancer, malignant disease ..	M	47	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	18
	F	50	—	—	1	—	—	3	29	17
13 Rheumatic Fever	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
14 Meningitis	M	9	3	2	1	—	2	1	—	—
	F	7	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
15 Organic Heart Disease	M	43	—	—	—	1	1	6	21	14
	F	47	—	—	—	2	3	6	17	19
16 Bronchitis	M	56	12	2	1	1	—	3	17	20
	F	52	16	—	4	1	—	3	5	23
17 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	80	20	10	9	2	4	11	15	9
	F	47	13	8	4	3	2	4	7	6
18 Other Respiratory Diseases ...	M	12	3	—	1	1	—	2	2	3
	F	12	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	6
19 Diarrhœa	M	34	20	5	4	—	2	1	1	1
	F	28	23	2	2	—	—	—	1	—
22 Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	M	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—			
21 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
21A Alcoholism	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	M	16	—	—	—	—	1	5	8	2
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4
23 Puerperal Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
24 Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—
25 Congenital Debility, &c. ...	M	84	83	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Violence, apart from Suicide ...	M	19	—	—	1	1	5	5	4	3
	F	12	—	—	2	2	—	1	2	5
27 Suicide	M	8	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
28 Other defined Diseases	M	167	26	4	4	4	3	11	43	72
	F	153	14	2	1	2	6	15	36	77
29 Causes, ill-defined or unknown ...	M	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE V.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the Year 1920

As furnished by the Registrar General.

Table showing Death-rates, &c. in Walsall, as compared with England and Wales, 96 Great Towns, 148 Smaller Towns and London.

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.									Rate per 1000, Births		Percentage of Total Deaths.*			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under one year.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Cause of Death.
England and Wales ...	25·4	12·4	0·01	0·00	0·19	0·04	0·11	0·15	0·28	0·48	8·3	80	24·3	92·2	6·6	1·2
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000) ...	26·2	12·5	0·01	0·00	0·22	0·04	0·14	0·16	0·31	0·43	10·4	85	31·3	92·2	7·1	0·7
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000)	24·9	11·3	0·02	0·00	0·19	0·03	0·10	0·14	0·27	0·38	7·8	80	16·5	93·2	5·3	1·5
London	26·5	12·4	0.01	0·00	0·22	0·05	0·17	0·22	0·30	0·47	9·5	75	46·8	91·2	8·6	0·2
Walsall	**30·8**	**13·0**	**0·01**	**0·00**	**0·48**	**0·00**	**0·26**	**0·12**	**0·22**	**0·38**	**15·78**	**100**	**17·4**	**92·2**	**7·7**	**0·0**

*Non-civilians are included in these figures for England and Wales but not for other areas.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in whole District								Total Cases Notified in each Locality										Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	Bloxwich Ward	Leamore Ward	Birchills Ward	Hatherton Ward	Paddock Ward	Bridge Ward	Pleck Ward	Caldmore Ward	Walsall Workhouse	Walsall General Hospital	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria(including Membranous Croup)	85	...	22	48	6	6	2	1	22	16	13	4	11	3	7	6	...	3	17
Erysipelas	41	...	3	3	3	11	15	6	8	6	5	5	6	2	3	6	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	150	2	26	102	16	4	...	...	9	20	29	5	19	9	39	18	...	2	6
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	8	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	8	7	4	2	5	4	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	210	...	5	45	41	93	24	2	25	18	38	21	21	23	36	26	2	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	65	1	5	47	5	7	...	...	7	12	11	8	9	5	4	9	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	101	4	19	16	11	32	12	7	26	29	14	3	13	2	4	10	...	...	1
,, Influenzal ,, ...	30	...	3	5	4	11	5	2	3	6	2	3	7	1	1	7	...	...	1
Malaria	16	...	...	...	3	13	...	...	3	3	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...
Totals	756	48	86	266	93	187	58	18	115	114	122	59	95	52	101	90	3	5	28

Isolation Hospitals:—Enteric Fever Hospital, Hospital St., Walsall; Small-pox Hospital, Sneyd Lane, Bloxwich

Diphtheria cases are treated at Walsall General Hospital, Walsall, a retaining fee of £20 per quarter is paid to the Executive Committee

Scarlet Fever cases are treated at the Isolation Hospital Cheslyn Hay belonging to the Cannock Rural District Council

TABLE VII.

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.

RETURN of the Number of Cases of Infectious Disease reported to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1920, and of Deaths from the Diseases notified.

	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.
Small Pox	...	...
Cholera, Plague	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	85	12
Erysipelas	41	1
Measles	...	...
Scarlet Fever	150	...
Typhus Fever	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	1
Relapsing Fever or Continued Fever	...	...
Puerperal Fever	8	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	2
Poliomyelitis	2	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	210	77
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	65	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	41	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	101	136
,, Influenzal ,, ...	30	
Malaria	16	...
Dysentery	1	...

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water.—The Borough is supplied with water by th South Staffordshire Water Works Co.; it is adequate in quantity constant supply, and there have been no occasions upon whic the general supply has had to be curtailed.

The sources are from the Cannock Chase and Lichfield Districts, from deep wells sunk through gravel and redstone strata; it is of hard quality.

Streams.—No occasions have arisen throughout the year necessitating taking action for pollution of any streams in the Borough.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The Borough is well and adequately drained; from the contour of the land isolated houses naturally occur which at present do not lend themselves to the adaption of the systems. In certain areas a pumping station has overcome the difficulty of natural flow.

Sewerage disposal is dealt with at three stations.

At the extreme south of the Borough is an up-to-date and recently constructed plant (at the Brockhurst Farm), comprising 20 bacteria beds with the necessary settling tank accommodation.

At the north-west outlying portion of the Borough known as "Beechdale Works," is a small plant similar in construction to the above.

Both give most satisfactory results, the monthly sample analyses are well above the standard of requirements.

At the north-east of the Borough, known as Goscote, the sewage from a small area is dealt with by broad irrigation.

Closet Accommodation.—The closet accommodation for the Borough is approximately, viz.:—

Water closets having flushing cisterns	7,55
Do. without flushing cisterns	9,83
Do. waste water	8
Privies with fixed receptacles	68
Privies with movable receptacles	
	18,15

Of the 680 privies 350 are in outlying portions of the Borough at present unsewered, the remainder will be dealt with for conversion as speedily as conditions permit.

In the year only 2 conversions from privy to water closet were made; 3 privies were demolished and replaced by water closets; total 5.

Scavenging.—This is undertaken by the Borough Engineer's Department.

Dry refuse is carted to convenient tips, privy content to farmers.

Ashbin conversions have been effected in recent years as follows, viz.:—

1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total
333	76	17	39	43	26	534

There is no general movement for the substitution of ashbins for ashpits; only in those cases where ashpits become insufficient is action taken for the provision of a sanitary ashbin, or in instances where an occupier makes the alteration for personal convenience.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES RETURN OF VISITS, &c.

Dr. H. SHORE,
Medical Officer of Health,
WALSALL.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of the Sanitary Officers (outside London) Order, 1910, I hereby furnish you with a tabular statement containing the following particulars for the year ended December 31st, 1920.

1. The Number and Nature of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District	No. 3 District.	Total.
Inspections of Dwelling-houses (Housing Inspection...)	587	758	393	1738
District Inspections	834	744	860	2438
Inspections of Workshops (not including Bakehouses) ...	65	8	14	87
Inspections of Factories ...	43	11	16	70
,, Homes of Outworkers	26	92	25	143
,, Slaughter-houses ..	558	557	877	1992
,, Bakehouses ..	56	71	37	164
,, Fried Fish Shops ..	38	66	40	144
,, Dairies	147	150	141	438
,, Houses let in Lodgings	192	189	—	381
Samples of water ...	—	—	—	...
Samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for Analysis ...	69	61	62	192
Margarine, not submitted for Analysis	1	7	2	10
Canal Boat Inspections... ...	—	—	—	7
Visits to infected houses ...	673	685	544	1902
Fumigations after notifiable disease	90	109	98	297
Drain tests	32	26	13	71
Re-inspections of work for abatement of Nuisances	2988	3488	2939	9415
Total visits and Inspections ...	6399	7022	6061	19489

2. The Number of Notices Served during the Year.

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	Total.
Informal	513	541	578	1632
Statutory	166	175	205	546

3. Result of Services of such Notices.

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	Total.
Number of nuisances abated ...	515	599	728	1842
Notices not complied with ...	174	146	154	474

Yours obediently,

ARTHUR T. HUBBLE,

January 31st, 1921. Inspector of Nuisances.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES
For the year ended December 31st, 1920.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit to you a Report for the year 1920, giving particulars of the work performed under your direction by the Inspectorial Staff of the Health Department.

TABLE I.

Number of Nuisances and other matters reported and dealt with.

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	TOTAL.
Foul Drains, water closets, privies and ashpits	192	206	223	621
,, sinks and wastes	13	19	12	44
,, urinals	3	...	..	3
,, ditches or cesspools ..	3	1	12	16
,, rain water cisterns	3	..	...	3
Offensive accumulations of refuse	10	4	5	19
Animals, &c., so kept as to be a nuisance	16	8	11	35
Water-closets or privies improperly fouled	55	50	71	176
Dwelling-houses needing repairs	187	173	268	628
Dwelling-houses having defective spoutings	34	44	40	118
Dwelling-houses in a dirty state..	10	2	11	23
,, or parts thereof over-crowded	2	5	13	20
Dwelling-houses having stagnant water in cellar ...	...	1	...	1
Dwelling-houses not having sufficient water closets or ashpits	26	27	5	58
Workshops needing limewashing and cleansing	..	2	1	3
Carried forward	554	542	672	1768

TABLE I.—*continued.*

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	554	542	672	1768
To abate nuisance from black smoke	1	...	...	1
To whitewash Fried Fish shops	6	14	3	23
To repair Floor of Fried Fish shop	...	1	...	1
To repair common Lodging Houses	3	11	1	15
To reduce overcrowding houses let in lodgings	..	4	...	4
Disconnect sink or rain pipe from drain	3	...	...	3
Backyards needing paving or re-paving	1	1	6	8
To limewash and cleanse houses let in lodgings	3	4	...	7
To limewash and cleanse houses after infectious diseases	47	76	75	198
To limewash cowsheds (postcards to occupiers)	11	4	18	33
To furnish lists of outworkers	8	12	9	291
TO BOROUGH SURVEYOR—				
Buildings or wells apparently in an unsafe condition	42	36	56	134
Buildings erected, no plans submitted	...	...	2	2
Insufficient water supply at dwelling houses	...	3	4	7
Defective spouting	...	...	3	3
Insufficient W.C. at Workshops	...	1	...	1
To cleanse ashpits	...	...	...	9258
Total	679	709	849	11495
No. of notices on books 31/12/19	98	141	149	388
No. of nuisances and other matters reported during the year	591	604	733	1928
No. of informal notices served during the year	513	541	578	1632

TABLE I.—*continued.*

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	TOTAL
‡No of statutory notices served during the year	166	175	205	546
No. of Nuisances abated ...	515	599	728	1842
*No. of notices not complied with December 31st, 1920 ...	174	146	154	474
‡A notice may include several nuisances or other matters.				
*The notices not complied with included, :—				
Nuisances	28	25	20	73
Housing repairs	121	103	110	334
Insufficient closets, &c.	14	8	12	34
Other matters	11	10	12	33

TABLE II.

Sanitary Work in compliance with Notices.

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	TOTAL.
No. of privies converted into water closets	1	1	...	2
New drains (yards in length) ...	310	104	15	429
No. of drain traps	24	6	2	32
,, ventilating shafts	7	3	3	13
,, inspection chambers ...	7	4	2	13
,, new connections to sewer ...	2	...	1	3
,, new pans *in water closets ...	31	30	22	83
,, new traps in water closets ...	10	23	14	47
,, water closets repaired ...	29	20	29	78
,, privies repaired	3	...	50	53
,, ashpits repaired and roofed ...	3	2	15	20
,, urinals repaired	2	...		2
,, yards paved or re-paved ...	...	2	8	10
,, drains cleared	105	84	93	282
,, water closets cleared ..	23	41	49	113
,, new sanitary sinks	11	6	10	27
,, sinks fitted with waste pipes ..	19	10	11	40
,, sink waste pipe or rain pipes disconnected from sewer ..	4	...	...	4
,, new boilers and fire-boxes ..	3	11	...	14

TABLE II.—*continued.*

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 Distric	No. 3 District	TOTAL.
No. of new water closets ...	4	4	2	10
,, new ashbins	8	8	10	26
,, new privy	...	...	1	1
,, new wash-house	...	...	1	1
,, wash-houses repaired ...	9	2	16	27
,, privies demolished & removed	2	1	...	3
,, ashpits ,, ,,	2	1	3	6
,, water closet ,, ,,	1	...	...	1
,, urinal ,, ,,	1	...	...	1
,, intercepting traps	1	1	1	3
,, water closets having flushing cisterns provided	3	1	1	5
,, *includes pedestals	8	2	2	12
DWELLING-HOUSES OR PARTS THEREOF REPAIRED AND RENOVATED ...	110	174	153	437
,, Houses having spouting made good	28	48	43	119
,, common Lodging-Houses repaired	9	3	...	12
,, houses or parts thereof white-washed and cleansed by occupiers	18	4	20	42
Total ...	165	229	216	610
UNFIT HOUSES.				
Houses closed and demolished voluntarily, viz.:—22 Pinfold, Nos. 3 and 4 in 2 court, Sneyd Lane, Bloxwich, and No. 62 New Street, Walsall ...	...	1	3	4
OVERCROWDING.				
No of houses in which the number of inmates was reduced ...	3	6	8	17

TABLE II.—*continued.*

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	TOTAL.
Complaints of alleged nuisances received and investigated:—				
Written	60	96	60	216
Verbal	83	160	74	317
Total ..	143	256	134	533
No. of houses supplied with S.S. W.W. water	...	...	2	2

TABLE III.

Registered Persons or Premises.

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	TOTAL.
DAIRIES, COW SHEDS AND MILK SHOPS:—				
No. of registered persons trading as Cow Keepers or Milk Sellers	36	68	50	154
No. of milking cows kept	175	99	191	465
BAKEHOUSES, No. in use ..	13	27	17	57
„ registered as Factories	5	8	8	21
SLAUGHTER HOUSES:—				
No. of registered Slaughter Houses, 31st December, 1920 ..	5	5	5	15
No. of licensed Slaughter Houses, 31st December, 1920 ...	6	6	8	20
FRIED FISH SHOPS:—				
No. of Shops	15	31	29	75
HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, No. of	6	4	...	10
WORKSHOPS:—				
No. of Inspections of Workshops	65	8	14	87
„ „ Factories ...	43	11	16	70
Work carried out in compliance with notices, viz.:—				
No. of rooms limewashed and cleansed	..	6	1	7
Other Nuisances abated—				
Factories and Workshops	6	5	7	18

TABLE III.—*continued*,

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	TOTAL.
HOME WORK.				
Lists received, Clothing 24, Chains 6, Brushes 8	—	—	—	38
No. of Contractors	—	—	—	9
,, Outworkers	—	—	—	121

TABLE IV.—Unwholesome Food Destroyed.

TUBERCULOUS.

BOVINE—21 Carcases and all organs, including 1 calf; 21 Heads, 2 Forequarters, 27 Pieces of Beef, 70 sets of Lungs, 39 Livers, and 36 other organs.

PIGS—3 Heads, 7 sets Fry, 5 pieces of Pork, and other organ 1.

OTHER DISEASES, UNSOUND, &c.

BOVINE—3 Carcases and all organs, including 2 Calves, 6 Pieces of Beef, 5 Heads, 13 sets Lungs, 50 Livers, 3 other organs.

IMPORTED BEEF—95 lbs., Tripe 41¾ lbs.

PIGS—3 Carcases and all organs, 1 all organs 3 other organs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—23 Carcases snd all organs, 12 Livers.

RABBITS—415 Foreign, 33 English.

BACON, 81 lbs. HAM, 8½ lbs.

TOMATOES 220 lbs., PEARS 65 lbs., PRUNES 40 boxes: weight about 400 lbs.

EGGS 4767, LIQUID EGGS 11 Tins, weight about 209 lbs. BUTTER 44¼ lbs.

FISH—Halibut 176 lbs., Kippers 26 pairs, Plaice 4½ stone; Herrings 1 box, Roe 60 lbs.

CANNED GOODS.

FISH 134 tins, TOMATOES 462 tins, FRUIT 125 tins.

CONDENSED MILK 540 tins, CORNED BEEF AND TONGUES 91 tins, MEAT PASTES 789 jars.

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

In 15 cases seizures were made and Justices' Orders obtained. In the other cases the food stuffs were surrendered voluntarily on inspection.

The orders related to, viz.:—Meat 14, Fruit 1

Summary of Weight of Meat Condemned.

BOVINE	Tuberculous	10813 lbs.
	Other	595 ,,
IMPORTED BEEF	Other	95 ,,
PIGS	Tuberculous	44 ,,
	Other	550 ,,
SHEEP	Other	748½ ,,
IMPORTED MUTTON	Other	41½ ,,
		30887 lbs.

Table V.

Magisterial Proceedings.

Act under which Proceedings were taken	Nature of Offence.	No. of Persons Summoned	Remarks.
Public Healtn Act, 1375	Non-compliance with Notice for Abatement of Nuisance	6	In each of the 6 cases an order for Abatement and costs was made
Byelaws.	Slaughtering on Sunday without giving written notice	1 (2 offences)	Fined £2 each summons
Byelaws.	Dirty condition of slaughter-house	1	Summons dismissed

Also see Report under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

TABLE VI.

Infectious Diseases.

		No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	TOTAL.
No. of visits to infected houses		673	685	544	1902
,, notices to disinfect rooms ..		47	76	75	198
,, houses fumigated		90	109	98	297
,, infected houses, Dec. 31st, 1919		11	14	27	52
,, ,, ,, ,, 1920		1	9	22	32
No. of Infected houses Dec. 31st, 1920, include:—	Scarlet Fever	—	6	8	14
	Diphtheria	—	1	7	8
	Pneumonia	1	2	5	8
	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	2	2

The "Thresh" steam disinfector was used for disinfecting the following articles, viz:—

	From Sanatorium.	From Infected Houses.
Beds	9	46
Bolsters	—	24
Pillows	35	62
Blankets	44	14
Sheets	29	27
Counterpanes	4	14
Other articles	76	15
Total	197	202

No. of persons supplied with Brushes ... 2860

,, ,, ,, Lime ... 3982

,, ,, ,, Disinfectants ... 1149

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Report showing number and result of Analysis of Samples and proceedings taken, during the year ended December 31st, 1920.

Description of Article Analysed.	Total Number of Samples.	Number certified as genuine.	Number certified as adulterated.
Milk	79	66	13
Butter	32	31	1
Dripping	4	4	—
Lard	23	23	—
Preserved Cream	3	3	—
Cheese	22	22	—
Self-Raising Flour ...	7	7	—
Baking Powder	5	5	—
Pepper	8	8	—
Coffee	8	8	—
Margarine	1	1	—
Total ..	192	178	14

Number of Formal Samples	...	75
Number of Informal Samples	...	117
		192

Ten purchases of Margarine were also made, and the requirements of the Acts as regards labelling and the use of a marked wrapper were complied with.

Administrative Action in regard to Samples reported against.

Legal Proceedings Instituted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Five persons were summoned in respect of milk deficient in cream; deficiencies varied from 5% to 24%. One person was summoned for selling milk containing 10% of added water; costs only were ordered to be paid in each of these cases; the amount of costs was from 15s. 6d. to £3 3s. 0d.

One of the milk samples, No. 135, 13% deficient in cream, also contained 0·025% Boric Acid. A summons was issued under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912; the two summonses were taken together, no conviction was recorded, the defendant paid the costs, 15s. 6d.

Milk Sample No. 129, 12% Deficient in Cream.

The defendant relied on the decision given in Hunt v. Richardson, and the summons was withdrawn on payment of costs, £1 3s. 3d.

It is regrettable that there is no statutory requirement enforcing a certain minimum standard for milk. The law in this respect requires amending so that it will be an offence to sell milk below a certain standard.

Vendors of 5 milk samples deficient in cream to the extent of from 6% to 27%, were cautioned by letter.

One informal sample of butter was found to contain 6·09% excess of water; a formal sample from the same shopkeeper was reported to be genuine.

Canal Boats Acts.

INSPECTIONS.—Boats.

Number of Boats inspected	7
Number of Boats conforming with Acts and Regulations .	5

Occupants.

Number of men on Boats inspected	10
Number of Women on Boats inspected	5
Number of children on boats inspected	4

The total registered accommodation on the 7 boats was for 23½ adult persons.

Remedial measures for contraventions have been obtained by issuing "Blue Notice" forms.

No case of Infectious Disease has been found on the boats.

There are but few cabin boats now plying on the canal in this Borough.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The duties under this Act have principally been in connection with rat infestation on land and buildings belonging to, or in the occupation of, the Corporation, such as sewage disposal works, allotments, depôts, and sewers.

The number of rats has been considerably lessened by attention given, it being the aim to secure poisoning on a wholesale scale by treating considerable areas on the same day; this has resulted in cessation of complaints, and the lands which have been treated have since been comparatively free from the pest.

Enquiries at farms go to show that much more is done now for ridding land of rats and mice. A number of farmers attribute their freedom from rats to the fact that wheat was threshed as it was carried instead of being put into ricks. The Sanitary Inspectors are frequently in touch with farmers,

butchers, fishmongers, the occupiers of food stores, hay, corn and seed merchants, horse keepers, etc., and in any case where there appears to be rat infestation, advice is given of the action the occupier should take, and this advice is usually followed.

Special efforts were made during National Rat Week November 1st to 6th), during which week upwards of 6,500 poisoned baits were laid under the Inspectors' directions.

Generally speaking, there is a very strong desire on the part of occupiers of land or buildings subject to rat or mice infestation to take all reasonable measures for the destruction of the vermin, and a continual war is waged.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920.

The standard of fitness for houses in respect of which applications were made by tenants under Section 2 for a certificate, was defined as—"the house to be dry, in a reasonable state of repair and cleanliness, with similar sanitary amenities as in August, 1914"; a house coming within this standard would be considered one for which no certificate should be granted.

Between October and December, 7 applications were received for a certificate or report that the house was not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation or was otherwise not in a reasonable state of repair. A certificate was granted in 5 cases, and in 2 the certificate was refused.

I would take this opportunity of thanking the Health Committee for their support and help during the past year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ARTHUR T HUBBLE.
Mem. of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association.
Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

Health Department,
Council House, Walsall.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Seventy-five Fried Fish Shops are kept under observation, but there are no Bye-laws regulating same.

Ten Houses-let-in-lodgings are dealt with under Bye-laws; in several of them over-crowding has occurred, but the matter has been satisfactorily dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

FOOD

MILK SUPPLY.—The district to north and east of the Borough being largely agricultural, results in the town being in a favourable position for obtaining an adequate supply of milk. The premises in use for production, storage, and sale of milk are regularly inspected, and are kept in a satisfactory state.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917. REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

1.—Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.	Number in which Preservatives was reported to be present, and percentage of Preservative found in each sample,
Milk	79	1, viz;—contained Boric Acid to the extent of 0·025%. Vendor summoned and ordered to pay costs.

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(*a*) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to Preservatives were correct:

(i.) Correct statements made	3
(ii.) Statements incorrect ...	—
Total ...	3

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream—*continued.*

(iii.) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory label.
0·20%	0·4%
0·25%	0·4%
0·25%	0·4%

(*b*) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream:—

(i.) Above 35%	3
(ii.) Below 35%	—
Total ...	3

(*c*) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed Nil

(*d*) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken Nil

3.—Thickening Substances. Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found Nil

MEAT.

(i.) Inspection of meat is principally confined to inspection at slaughter-houses. Particulars of unfit meat dealt with are given in the report of the Inspector of Nuisances, pages 28 and 29.

(ii.) There is no public abattoir, but at one slaughter-house the slaughtering is semi-public in character.

(iii. and iv.) See report of Inspector of Nuisances, pages 29 (Justices' Orders), 28 (Tuberculous Carcases).

The number of slaughter-houses in use in the district at the dates mentioned.—

	In 1914.	January, 1920.	December, 1920.
Registered	17	16	15
Licensed	23	22	20

OTHER FOODS.

The quantity of food stuffs other than meat dealt with as unsound are given in the Inspector of Nuisances report on pages 28 and 29.

Bakehouses are regularly inspected; the sanitary condition is satisfactory.

No cases of food poisoning have been brought to my notice.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, see Inspector's report, pages 31 and 32.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.—The general incidence of notifiable infectious diseases will be found on Table VI.

Diphtheritic Antitoxin is available at the Council House in office hours and at two Police Stations at all hours.

The number of cases notified under Regulations of Jan. 7th, 1919, during the year were as follows:—Pneumonia 131, Malaria 16, Dysentery 1, Trench Fever nil.

Work in connection with bacteriological examination is undertaken for Diphtheria by the Birmingham University.

SMALL POX.—No primary or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Small Pox Prevention Regulations, 1917.

Notification of Tuberculosis is reported by the Tuberculosis Officer in his report. In many cases, for various reasons, information is received at a relative short time antecedent to the termination of the case.

TUBERCULOSIS. The scheme in operation here comprises the Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Clark), who attends at the Dispensary daily, assisted by three Nurses, who also visit cases in the district and report insanitary conditions of the homes of the patients, and the Secretary Dispenser (Miss Squire).

The Borough has a Sanatorium (Pelsall Hall), about 3½ miles away, of which the Tuberculosis Officer is also Superintendent, and to which such cases as he thinks desirable or necessary are sent. At present there is no provision for children, only adults being received.

There is full co-operation between the Pensions Board for ex-Service men, the School Medical Service, the Walsall General Hospital, and the Dispensary.

As the Corporation has taken over the treatment of insured persons under the National Health Insurance Act where required, no difficulty is experienced so far as co-operation with local practitioners is concerned.

Dental treatment for children is given at the School Clinic; for ex-Service men through the Ministry of Pensions.

Two cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (surgical) were dealt with during the year by being sent to the Baschurch Surgical Home.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

This work is undertaken at the Walsall General Hospital under an agreement with the Town Council, Dr. A. M. Stuart being the Medical Officer of this department.

Evening Clinics for Males are held on Thursday and Friday and an afternoon Clinic for Females on Thursday weekly. Provision is made for any case to remain in the Hospital over-night, if necessary, after injection.

Owing to the pressure of work, Dr. Stuart has a special Clinic on Wednesday afternoon reserved for cases requiring injection.

Facilities are now afforded for irrigation for cases of Gonorrhœa daily. A male and female nurse are engaged for this purpose.

In general terms the co-operation of medical practitioners I consider satisfactory; patients are willing to avail themselves of the facilities for diagnosis and treatment. Casually cases prefer to go to the adjacent boroughs for private reasons.

One man only in the past $3\frac{3}{4}$ years has applied for disinfection.

There are 12 practitioners qualified to receive supply of Salvarsan substitutes, but no application has been made for these throughout the year, neither has any application been received from practitioners for pathological examination.

Examinations of specimens are undertaken for Gonococci by Dr. Stuart; for other kinds at the Birmingham University.

Arrangements are in force whereby women and girls suffering from venereal diseases in the Borough can be received into the Cleveland House, Wolverhampton, for treatment.

These cases arise generally in connection with rescue work, from domestic circumstances; or cases which the Walsall General Hospital may transfer as requiring a lengthy in-patient stay.

The arrangement provides the requisite treatment and nursing, and it includes expectant mothers and lying-in cases.

A summary of the work from statistics furnished by Dr Stuart are as under:—

The number of persons receiving treatment for first time in 1920 may be classified.

Syphilis only	..	75	42	117		
Gonorrhœa only	...	66	16	82	Conditions other than	
Syphilis & Gonorrhœa		7	2	9	Venereal Disease.	
					M.	F. Total.
Totals		148	60	208	52	12 64

There were already receiving treatment on January 1st 1920: for Syphilis, 40 males, 24 females; Gonorrhœa, 28 males 5 females; other than Venereal Disease, none; total 97.

Total number of persons who received treatment was 378 and the attendances at out-patient Clinic 3646, of which 2782 were males and 864 females.

The aggregate number of "in-patient" days, 45.

The results may be analysed as follows:—

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ceased to attend without completing treatment	4	0	4	0
Discharged from out-patient after completing treatment	0	0	23	3

Residential areas of patients were:—

	Walsall	Staffordshire.	Wolverhampton.	Worcestershire.
Syphilis ...	93	31	1	—
Gonorrhœa ...	64	26	—	1
Conditions of other than Venereal ...	42	22	—	—
Total	199	79	1	1

For Spirochetes 25, Gonococci 218, other organisms 3; specimens were examined by Dr. Stuart.

For Wasserman re-action 344 specimens were submitted to Birmingham University.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1).—Inspection of Midwives was carried out firstly by Nurse Hughes, secondly by Nurse Moore, each of whom resigned, having obtained similar posts elsewhere, and lastly by Nurse Saunders. For minor breaches of the regulations sundry midwives were interviewed by me; one midwife was reported by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committtee to the Central Midwives Board, for contravention of rules, and her name was subsequently removed from the register.

(2).—The general arrangements in connection with this work are the same as were in operation last year. Towards the end of the year the provision of a third subsidised midwife was sanctioned and appointment made, the woman being assigned to work within an area of the Borough where the need of such a person was pressing.

(3).—There were 8 cases of Puerperal Fever notified, of which 2 proved fatal; of Ophthalmia Neonatorum 41 cases were notified, but in no case was permanent damage to the eyes left; 2 cases of Poliomyelitis under five years of age were notified.

Table of deaths of infants under one year, with the rate per thousand births during the last ten years, and deaths between 1 and 5 years:—

Year	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1000 Births	No. of Deaths 1 to 5 years.
1910	313	114·77	103
1911	424	152·08	146
1912	359	131·64	187
1913	439	156·75	249
1914	321	115 92	141
1915	381	149 06	241
1916	282	112 12	130
1917	238	110·59	189
1918	222	110·55	254
1919	224	103·36	134
Average for 10 years	320	125 68	177
1920	**300**	**100·77**	**149**

HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT.

BIRTH VISITS.

	Bloxwich	Leamore	Birchills.	Hatherton.	Paddock.	Bridge.	Fleck.	Caldmore.	Total.
1st Visits	334	341	584	247	275	231	419	407	2838
Re-Visits	699	827	1085	790	689	448	924	959	6421
Total	1033	1168	1669	1037	964	679	1343	1366	9259

HEALTH VISITOR'S RECORD OF VISITS—

First Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ante-Natal	Still Birth Inquiry.	Visits to Diarrhœa.	Un-notified Birth Enquiry.	Ophthalmia Visits.	Futile Visits.	Special Enquiries.
2838	6421	103	37	85	37	189	681	402

INFANT FEEDING.—When first visited 2.309 of the infants were breast-fed, 69 breast and artificially-fed, and 151 artificially fed. On subsequent visits 1,308 were found to be entirely breast-fed, 142 breast and artificially-fed, and 334 entirely artificially-fed.

Midwives' Visits, &c.

Visits to Mid-wives.	Inspec-tions.	Inter-views.	Disin-fected.	Puer-peral.	Visits re Death of Child.	Oph-thalmia.	Sanitary defects reported
216	129	87	5	8	3	41	14

Midwives' Notifications—

Medical help	Still-birth.	Death of Child	Ophthalmia.
196	37	3	21

The causes of sending for Medical help are as follows:—

Mother.		Child.	
Abnormal Pregnancy ..	7	Dangerous Feebleness and Prematurity ...	31
Complicated Labour ...	55	Inflammation of Eyes	23
Obstructed Labour ...	17	Malformation and Congenital Defects ..	10
Ruptured Perinæum ..	33	Death of Child ...	3
Complicated Lying-in	13		
Rise of Temperature ...	4		
Total ..	129	Total ...	67

Notification of Births to Dec. 31st, 1920—

No. of Births notified during the year		2,90
,, ,, by Medical Practitioners		97
,, ,, Midwives		1,90
,, ,, Parents		2
Born in Union Infirmary		4
Un-notified Births		3
Still Births—Number notified during the year ..		9
	Male	Fe
Attended by Medical Practitioners ...	18	2
,, ,, Midwives	28	2
Born in Union Infirmary	1	–

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.—The total attendances at the Centres for the year were 15,206, out of which number 4097 were medically examined, the ages being as follows:—

	Under 6 months		6-12 mths.		1-2 yrs.		2-5 yrs.		Ante, Natal.		Total.		New Cases
	*A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A	M	A.	M.	A.	M.	
AbbewellSt	1929	525	1207	264	654	112	704	46	143	5	4637	952	385
Milton St.	2081	658	1173	247	895	187	534	81	21	6	4704	1179	342
StaffordSt	2593	1122	1529	494	1006	264	695	85	72	1	5865	1966	564
Total	6603	2305	3909	1005	2555	563	1903	212	236	12	15206	4097	1291

*A Number Attendances. M Number Medically Examined.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MILK SUB-COMMITTEE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

233 cases free milk:—159 temporary, 74 permanent.
23 cases reduced milk:—9 temporary, 14 permanent.
Total cost, £643 17s. 10d,

COW-AND-GATE FOOD.

40 cases received Cow-and-Gate Milk at cost price.
5 cases received Cow-and-Gate Milk free at a cost of £6 10s. 0d,
Paid to Borough Treasurer for Cow-and-Gate Food, £248 19s. 4d.

FIRE-GUARDS.

45 Fire-guards out on hire system.

Paid to Borough Treasurer	£22	2	7
Two consignments purchased	£27	6	8
Balance owing, December 31st, 1920	£13	4	5
Cash in hand—District Fund	£2	8	0
Value of Fire-guards in stock	£6	5	0

ANNIE SAUNDERS,
Superintendent Health Visitor and
Inspector of Midwives.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

1.—The staff consists of 1 Chief Sanitary Inspector, 3 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, 1 Disinfector, 1 Lady Clerk and an Office Boy.

The work of the Chief Inspector consists of general supervision of all Inspectorial duties, making reports to the Health Committee, and preparing cases arising in his duties in which legal proceedings have to be taken, the Chief Inspector is also appointed as Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and is local officer under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act. Each of the 3 Asssistant Inspectors is in charge of a District, and carries out the duties as set out in the orders relating to the work of Inspectors of Nuisances, submitting their reports daily to the Chief Inspector, who advises them in any matters of difficulty, and visits with them in all cases where he thinks desirable.

The Chief Inspector and the Assistants each have the special qualification as Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

The Lady Clerk acts as Recording Clerk of Nuisances, and of samples under the Food and Drugs Acts makes all notices, types all letters, and types and stencils reports for Committee, keeping of accounts and letters, &c., in addition undertaking certain clerical duties for the Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The Office Boy attends to callers and keeps the register of infectious diseases, &c.

The disinfector fumigates rooms after infectious disease and works the "Thresh" Steam Disinfector.

2.—The Walsall General Hospital, by arrangement with the Town Council, admit and treat any case of Diphtheria within the Borough that any local practitioner desires to be sent there; for this a retaining fee is charged by the Hospital, and payment is based upon duration of stay of patients.

During the year 17 cases were admitted, of which 4 proved fatal.

The Council have an arrangement with the Cannock Rural District Council whereby cases of Scarlet Fever are received into their Isolation Hospital, at Cheslyn Hay, some six miles away from here. We undertake the transport arrangements. Six cases were sent during the year.

The Small-Pox Hospital at Sneyd Lane, Bloxwich, is available for the reception of casual cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever or Encephalitis Lethargica. It was not used during the course of the year.

Owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing nothing further has been done in connection with the question of an Isolation Hospital, the site of which, as mentioned in my last year's report, had been selected and approved of.

Chemical analysis is undertaken for the Borough by Mr. E. W. T. Jones, Public Analyst, Wolverhampton, and for the past year consisted of work under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts; see pages 31 and 35.

Bacteriological investigations sent to the Birmingham University:—Diphtheria 29, of which 10 were positive.

There were no examinations of water.

Examination for detection of tubercle bacilli is undertaken by the Tuberculosis Officer.

OTHER SERVICES.—There is the Walsall General Hospital to which admission is free; no subscribers' tickets are required; it has 100 beds; the number of out-patients was 7,267, of in-patients 1,212; total cost of the Institution for the year was £16,883 6s. 8d.

I desire to again record my indebtedness for various cases of minor surgery sent from the Welfare Centres, and treated free at our Hospital.

WALSALL UNION.—The cost of maintenance of patients belonging to the Borough for the year ended September 30th, 1920, was as follows:—

In the Poor Law Institution	£12013 (approx)
Home Assistance	£11907 „

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

Housing conditions in the main are very similar to those mentioned in my report for 1919.

Particulars of reports, etc., of overcrowding cases dealt with are given on page 26.

1. GENERAL.

(1) Estimated Population	96,419
(2) General Death-rate	13·30
(3) Death-rate from Tuberculosis	0·99
(4) Infantile Mortality	100·77
(5) Number of dwelling houses of all classes ...	19,925
(6) Number of working class dwelling houses (plus those built in 1920) ...	15,924
(7) Number of new working class Houses erected and occupied	33
Number of new working class Houses in course of erection	126

2. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

(I).—INSPECTION.

1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	4,176
2. Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ...	1,738
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	517

(II.). Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	234

(III). Action under Statutory Powers.

(*a*) Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit—	
(*a*) by Owners	Nil
(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil

(*b*) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	746
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied—	
(*a*) by owners	568
(*b*) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(*c*) Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c,, Act, 1909—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	Nil

3. Unhealthy Areas.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (*a*) Part I., or (*b*) Part II. of the Act of 1890:—

(1). Name of area.
(2). Acreage.
(3). Number of working class houses in area.
(4). Number of working class persons to be displaced.

} Nil

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY,
3 ST. PAUL'S CLOSE,
WALSALL,
April, 1921.

To the Chairman and Members of the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee, County Borough of Walsall.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Sixth Annual Report on the Anti-Tuberculosis work in Walsall during the year 1920.

The Dispensary Staff remained unchanged during the greater part of the year, one Nurse resigning in October, and another at the end of December, both in order to obtain further qualifications. To the whole of my staff I am indebted for their loyal co-operation and help at all times.

Miss Spencer Jones, R.R.C., was appointed Matron at Pelsall Hall Sanatorium, and took up her duties at the beginning of April. Since her appointment she has done much valuable work, and has considerably reduced the expenses of the Sanatorium. During the latter part of the year much discomfort and inconvenience was caused to both patients and staff by a shortage of water. This, however, I am glad to state, has now been rectified.

The After-Care Committee has completed its first full year of work. A short *resumè* of its valuable work is given in this report.

I am,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES A. M. CLARK,
Tuberculosis Officer, and Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

— ON —

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK

— IN —

WALSALL.

I.—GENERAL.

(*a*) NOTIFICATION.

The notifications of both the Pulmonary and non-Pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis during the past year show a considerable decrease as compared with 1919, there being notified 210 cases of Pulmonary and 65 cases of other forms of the disease, as compared with 283 and 60 respectively.

The following Table gives details of the notifications received:—

TABLE I.

Age Groups	0–1	1–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–25	25–35	35–45	45–55	55–65	Ab 65	Total
Pulmonary Males		2	7	13	7	14	25	28	11	7	2	116
Pulmonary Females ...	–	3	11	14	11	9	23	17	4	2	–	94
Non-Pulmonary—Males ...	1	4	15	10	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	36
Non-Pulmonary—Females ...		1	14	8	1	1	2	2				29

(*b*). DISTRIBUTION.

In the early part of 1921 a Return was called for by the Ministry of Health as to the actual number of cases of Tuberculosis still surviving, and, excluding removals, on the Tuberculosis Notification Register. This return is here given in greater detail, and shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis in each Ward of the Borough still surviving at the end of December, 1920, and also the percentage which this number bears to the estimated population.

Ward,	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Total	Estimated Population.	Case rate per cent.
Bloxwich ...	158	67	225	8,572	2·61
Leamore ...	219	54	273	11,523	2·35
Birchills ...	318	64	382	14,211	2·61
Hatherton...	182	38	220	9,354	2·35
Bridge ...	168	39	207	8,386	2·46
Pleck ..	275	39	314	14,549	2·15
Caldmore ...	248	70	318	16,809	1·94
Paddock ...	186	51	237	10,645	2·23
TOTAL	1754	422	2176		

It will be noted that Caldmore shows the lowest case incidence. Caldmore has fewer slums than any other Ward, and possesses a greater proportion of more modern and better class artisan property. Bloxwich shares with Birchills the unenviable position of having the highest case incidence, namely 2·61%. Birchills is a congested area, and contains much poor class property. Bloxwich also contains much poor class property, and probably contains a larger proportion of small houses occupied by large families. Fresh air is not popular with the inhabitants of Bloxwich; Health Visitors

report that there are more artificially stopped up bedroom chimneys in Bloxwich than in any other Ward of the Borough.

(c) CAUSES.

1.—Unhealthy Occupations.

As to probable causes, we have unhealthy occupations. We have many trades such as awl-blade and lock-making, bit filing and forging, which are often carried on in bad surroundings, often in small shops at the back of the dwelling house.

In Bloxwich, coal mining is the occupation of the great majority of the men, but miners, as a rule, are singularly free from Tuberculosis. In a recent paper published in "Public Health," Professor Collis writes that "coal dust has apparently an inhibitory influence on the disease." "The miners work far apart, there is but little personal contact, but little possibility of passing on infection." There was only one death from Tuberculosis in a coal miner in Bloxwich during 1920.

2. Inter-marriage.

3. Sins of fore-fathers, who worked hard at unhealthy trades until they had made enough money for a spell of harder drinking. These two latter are considered by one local medical man as "having resulted in a bad stock, which Nature is now doing her best to wipe out." Apart from the probable causes given, I have not yet found any other explanation why Bloxwich should possess such a high case incidence of Tuberculosis.

(d) MORTALITY.

There has again to be recorded a decrease in the mortality from the disease, there being 85 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis as against 109 in 1919; and 13 from non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis as against 31 in 1919. The death rate from the Pulmonary form has accordingly fallen from 1·17 to 0·88 per 1,000 thousand living. With the exception

of 1910. when the death rate was 0·85, this is the lowest death rate experienced for 30 years, and, when all types of the disease are concerned *1920 shows the lowest death rate ever recorded in Walsall.*

We have, however, to regret the fact that so many of our cases come under notice at an advanced stage of the disease, when all chance of arresting the disease is gone. Nearly 40% of the Pulmonary cases were either not notified at all or were notified only a few weeks before death, and of the deaths from other forms of the disease only 2 cases out of 13 were notified more than six weeks before death.

	Pulmonary. Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.
Total Deaths	85	13
Not notified	9	9
Notification received after death ...	7	2
Death within two weeks of notification	8	0
Death within six weeks of notification	9	1

TABLE II.

Age and sex distribution of all persons dying from Tuberculosis.

Age Groups	0–5		5–10		10–15		15–20		20–25		25–35		35–45		45–55		55–65		Ab. 65		Total	
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f
Pulmonary ...	–	4	–	1	2	1	–	5	5	4	8	12	11	11	6	3	8	2	1	1	41	44
Non-Pulmonary ...	2	1	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	6

Of the total, 42 had come under observation at the Dispensary at some time. and in 26 of the Pulmonary cases Tubercle Bacilli had been found in the sputum.

TABLE III.

Occupations of all persons belonging to the Borough of Walsall and dying from Tuberculosis during 1920.

At or under School age	...	15	
Warehouseman	...	1	
Housewives		28	
Locksmiths		2	
Labourers		3	
Ex-Soldiers		10	
Coal Miners		1	
Clerks		1	
Ironworkers or Polishers		2	
Ironcasters or Moulders	..	2	
Harness Makers		3	
Fancy Leather Workers	...	1	
Furnaceman		1	
Engineer		1	
Insurance Agent		1	
Buckle Coverer		1	
Sexton		1	
Steward		1	
Bridle Cutter		1	
Horsekeepers		2	
Screwer		1	
Pawnbroker		1	
Pattern Maker		1	
Shop Assistants	...	2	
Platelayer		1	
Wood Sawyers		2	
Tailors and Tailoresses	...	2	
Signalman		1	
Bolt Maker	...	1	
Publican		1	
Farmer		1	
Veterinary Surgeon	...	1	
Journeyman		1	
Nil		4	

II. THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

TABLE IV.—Summary of Work done during 1920.

	Adults over 14.		Children under 14	Total.
	Males.	Females		
Number of New Cases applying ..	177	93	195	465
Re-attendances	—	—	—	10,005
Re-attendances of Insured Persons only...	—	—	—	4,697
Number of Insured Persons commencing treatment at Dispensary	37	12	—	49
New Cases taken on at Dispensary ...	37	24	139	200
Referred to other Institutions	4	3	10	17
New Patients Examined (Round Number)	—	—	—	465
Old Patients Re-examined	—	—	—	1,422
Surgical Dressings done at Dispensary ..	—	—	—	1,398
Patients who have ceased attending on their own accord	11	2	7	20
HOME VISITS—				
Nurses { First Visit ...	—	—	—	311
Nurses { Re-visits ...	—	—	—	10,116
PATIENTS DISCHARGED AFTER TREATMENT				
Disease arrested	22	10	45	77
Markedly Improved	8	5	30	43
Left District	7	1	5	13
CONTACTS—				
No. of Infecting Cases	36	16	17	69
No. of Contacts Examined	26	32	67	125
No. of Contacts found Tuberculous ..	13	13	34	60
No. of Contacts under Observation ..	1	3	8	12
Total Attendances at Dispensary ...			11,868	
Average Weekly Attendances ..			228 2	

During the year the Dispensary has been open as formerly on each day of the week, and one Nurse always in attendance for dealing with surgical dressings, of which 1398 were done. Of the 465 persons who applied for treatment, 210 were insured persons. Of the total 197, including 92 insured persons, were considered after observation and repeated examination to be non-tuberculous. In all, 127 ex-service men were examined

as new cases at the Dispensary, the majority being sent by the Pensions Boards for examination. Tuberculosis was excluded in 64 of these, whilst in 63 cases there was clinical evidence of Tuberculosis or Fibrosis. Eight men gave a history of gassing, but in only two of these was Tubercle Bacilli found in the sputum.

Co-Operation.

There is full co-operation maintained between the School Clinic and School Medical Department and the Dispensary, all doubtful cases being referred from the Schools to the Dispensary for diagnosis and necessary treatment, and certificates recommending exclusion from or admission to school are accepted by the Education Committee. All tuberculous children attending the Open Air School are seen fortnightly or monthly at the Dispensary. Co-Operation too is maintained with the General Hospital, there being a free interchange of patients.

Domiciliary Treatment.

Cases receiving Domiciliary Treatment are seen at least twice yearly at the Dispensary, and more frequently if desired by the Practitioner in attendance. Reports on those cases are received quarterly. Approximately 150 insured persons received this form of treatment during the year.

Contacts and Doubtful Cases.

Contacts of cases notified or attending the Dispensary are examined as largely as time permits; contact examination has been however chiefly confined to the delicate ones brought to the Dispensary by the Nurses. All doubtful cases are examined on several successive weeks, and again at the end of three months. Test injections of Tuberculin are given in some cases, and sputum examined frequently in all.

Dental Treatment.

Dental treatment. in the case of children, is received at

the School Clinic, and in the case of ex-Service men through the Ministry of Pensions; there is however no provision of free dental treatment to other classes of the community.

Extra Nourishment.

Extra nourishment is supplied to patients through the Ministry of Pensions in the case of ex-Service men, and through the Insurance Committee for a certain number of insured persons. The After-Care Committee have also supplied extra nourishment to a number of patients who would otherwise have received none.

Surgical Tuberculosis.

During the year two cases of Surgical Tuberculosis (one an adult and the other a child) were sent by the Health Committee of the Town Council to the Baschurch Surgical Home. The adult has not yet been discharged, but the result in the case of the child has been extremely satisfactory. Other cases have been treated at the Orthopædic Hospital, Birmingham, the funds being provided from voluntary sources. All glandular cases are treated at the Dispensary, picric brass dressings being used with very satisfactory results in many cases.

After Care.

Care and After-Care.—The report of the After-Care Committee is included in this report. From it the extent of its work may be gathered. In addition to providing a good deal of help to patients, the Committee has been instrumental in obtaining employment for patients.

Shelters.

At the present time only three shelters are being used by patients at their homes, the other nine having been taken to the Sanatorium to provide extra accommodation there.

TABLE V.

Sex and age constitution of all persons applying for advice or treatment, with results of examination.

Age Groups.		0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	Ab. 55	Totals
Pulmonary (Definite)	M	2	7	9	9	16	26	26	7	2	104
	F	1	11	14	7	5	18	16	0	1	73
Pulmonary (Suspected)	M	1	1	2	—	1	1	3	—	—	9
	F	1	4	3	—	—	2	2	—	1	13
Other forms	M	6	16	6	2	1	2	—	—	—	33
	F	3	18	11	1	1	1	1	—	—	36
Non-Tuberculous	M	7	18	9	8	17	31	14	8	4	116
	F	8	17	22	3	8	7	10	6	—	81

TABLE VI.—Occupations.

In the following Table an analysis of the occupations of the 268 patients suffering from Tuberculosis is given.

Children	116	Storekeeper	1
Ex-Service Men	63	Clerk	1
Housewives	25	Locksmith	1
Tailors and Tailoresses	7	Bobber	1
Warehouse Hands	3	Tube Welder	2
Charwoman	1	Japanner	1
Brush Finisher	1	Rivetters	1
Press Worker	1	Musician	1
Casters	2	Leather Workers	16
Labourers	8	Nil	2
Bridge Plater	1	Stoker	1
Electric Welder	1	Machinist	1
Filers	4	Laundress	1
Plumber	1	Engineer	2
Shop Assistants	2		

Patients Discharged from Treatment.

During the year 174 patients (67 being insured persons) were discharged from treatment, the results being as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	Male.	Female.	Children.
Left District	7	1	2
Left off attending ...	11	2	6
Disease arrested ...	20	9	14
Much improved ...	8	5	11

Other Forms of Tubercle.

	Male.	Female.	Children.
Left District	—	—	3
Left off attending ...	—	—	1
Disease arrested ...	2	1	31
Much improved ...	—	—	19

All Forms.

	Male.	Female.	Children.
Referred to other Institutions	3	—	9
Attended for advice only	4	—	5

Home Visits.

During the year the Nurses paid 311 first visits and 10,166 re-visits to the homes of patients. As in former years many serious cases of over-crowding have been met with, and much of their work has been confined to the giving of advice as to the avoidance of infection, and to the seeking out of contacts.

In only 54 cases were patients found to have a separate bedroom; in 58 others a separate bed was provided, the room being shared in 20 cases by 1 other, in 27 cases by 2 others, in 9 cases by 4 others.

In 43 cases over-crowding was very bad, beds and bedrooms being shared with other members of the household, in 34 cases with 4 others, in 5 cases with 5 others, in 6 cases with 6 others, in 1 case with 7 others.

The Nurses report that where circumstances permit the houses are well kept; 30 houses visited were very dirty, but 195 were exceedingly clean. All sanitary defects found in the course of those visits, such as dampness, defective floors, etc., and fixed windows are reported to the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

In 20 cases it was found that the bedroom windows could not be opened, whilst in one-fourth of the houses visited no attempt was made to have fresh air in the bedroom at night as well as by day.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

During the year the following examinations for the presence or absence of Tubercle were made at the Dispensary :—

	Positive.	Negative.
Sputum	88	317
Urine	—	11
Pus	—	4

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

The accommodation available at Pelsall Hall Sanatorium consists of 37 beds—25 for men and 12 for women. No provision has as yet been made for the residential treatment of children. There is general agreement amongst workers in Tuberculosis as to the real value of this form of treatment for children. The results obtained, not only clinically but educationally, are exceedingly good.

There is general agreement too, that, despite its defects, the Sanatorium is the best treatment yet devised for the treatment of adults. Too often the Sanatorium fails because the case has not been diagnosed early enough; this is not always the fault of the patient. Even chronic cases benefit to a marked extent. Chronic cases are apt to become very careless as to the disposal of their sputum, and they require to be re-educated from time to time; this re-education can best be done in the Sanatorium.

In addition to cases treated at Pelsall Hall in August, 1920, the Health Committee sent one adult, suffering from Tuberculous Disease of the Hip, to the Shropshire Surgical Home at Baschurch, and in November a child suffering from the same complaint was sent. Both were under treatment there at the end of the year. In addition, responsibility has been assumed

at the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate, as from January 1st, 1921, for a case of Tuberculous Disease of the Shoulder, in a youth who has been under treatment there for some time.

PELSALL HALL SANATORIUM.

On January 1st, 1921, there were 23 male and 10 female patients under treatment. During the year 73 males and 35 females were admitted and 76 males and 33 females discharged.

There were 7 deaths (6 males and 1 female), 5 being ex-Service men, all admitted with advanced disease.

In 36 of the male and in 19 of the female cases, Tubercle Bacilli were found in the sputum on admission.

Forty-five ex-Service men received treatment at Pelsall during the year. Of the total admissions, 19 had previously received a course of Sanatoria treatment, 27 were in an advanced stage of the disease and 34 were early cases.

In the following tables statistical information is given of all cases treated in 1920, and also of all cases sent to Sanatoria since the beginning of 1915.

TABLE VII.—Pelsall Hall Sanatorium.

		In Residence January 1st, 1920.	Admitted during Year.	Discharged during Year.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1920.
Sputum Positive	M	8	36	29	6	9
	F	6	19	17	1	7
Sputum Negative	M	14	37	47		4
	F	4	16	16		4

TABLE VIII.—Immediate Result on Discharge.

		Disease arrested.	Very much improved.	Improved.	Not so well.
Sputum Positive...	M	2	8	12	7
	F	0	3	10	4
Sputum Negative	M	11	26	8	2
	F	2	12	1	1

In the following Table is given the result of Sanatorium treatment since 1915, the cases being classified according to the presence or absence of Tubercle Bacilli in the sputum, and showing the result at the end of 1920.

TABLE IX.

		Number.	Full Time Work.	Not so well or not working.	Lost sight of.	Dead.
1915 Cases.						
T.B. Positive	M	22	1	0	1	20
	F	3	1	0	0	2
T.B, Negative ..	M	20	13	0	2	5
	F	11	9	1	0	1
1916 Cases.						
T.B. Positive ...	M	12	5	1	0	6
	F	8	3	1	0	4
T.B. Negative ...	M	31	23	0	1	7
	F	7	6	0	1	0
1917 Cases.						
T.B. Positive ...	M	21	3	4	2	12
	F	7	1	0	0	6
T.B Negative ..	M	27	18	6	1	2
	F	8	6	0	1	1
1918 Cases.						
T.B. Positive ...	M	24	10	1	0	13
	F	7	2	1	0	4
T.B. Negative .	M	14	10	1	1	2
	F	6	4	1	1	0
1919 Cases.						
T.B. Positive ...	M	23	5	10	0	8
	F	14	7	3	0	4
T.B. Negative ...	M	41	29	10	1	1
	F	9	8	1	0	0

AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT:

Rev. F. J. KEY, St. Paul's Vicarage, Walsall.

HON. TREASURER:

Mr. H. ARBLASTER, 142 Wednesbury Road, Walsall.

HON. SECRETARY:

Miss D. L. SQUIRE, "Avondale," Bloxwich.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE:

Mrs. M. B. DEWSBURY, "Tyneside," Walsall.

Meetings held on the third Friday of each month at 40 Bradford Street (National Health Insurance Committee Offices).

The re-constituted Committee got into working order in the early part of the year, and well-attended meetings have been held monthly, the members being very enthusiastic.

An appeal was made for subscriptions, but the response was not very satisfactory.

The income for the year has been £140, including a sum of £28, the proceeds of a Charity Football Match arranged by a member of the Sanatorium Sub-Committee, between teams drawn from two Working Men's Clubs; this was our first large subscription. Grants of money have also been obtained from the Town Council, National Health Insurance Committee, and Board of Guardians.

The activities of the Committee have been varied; help in one or other form has been rendered 33 cases. Needy cases are referred to the Commmittee by the Dispensary Staff, members of the Committee and the Civic Guild of Help.

Before grants are made an independent report as to the circumstances of the case is made by the Civic Guild of Help, all investigations being made personally by Miss Elliott (the Honorary Secretary), who has rendered great assistance, not only to the Committee, but to the many cases she has interviewed. All cases receiving help are followed up and reports made monthly to the Committee.

With the assistance of the Central Register of the Guild, overlapping, as far as possible, is avoided.

The Committee have also been instrumental in finding suitable employment for a number of patients, and are further indebted to the Baths and Parks Committee of the Town Council for finding employment for five men in the Public Parks. It is satisfactory to note (April, 1921), that these men have given complete satisfaction to the Parks Superintendent.

Grants of money have been made in twelve cases at a cost of £35; milk, butter and eggs have been supplied to twelve cases. One child has been sent to a Sanatorium in conjunction with the Walsall Winter Convalescent Fund, the parent's contribution being found by the After-Care Committee. A grant of £10 was made to one patient undergoing surgical treatment in order that he might complete his treatment, the responsibility for this latter case being ultimately assumed by the Town Council. A grant of £5 was made to another patient, in part cost of an open-air workshop, which he was erecting in his own garden.

A member of the Committee has handed over Out-patient Tickets for the Orthopædic Hospital at Birmingham, and these have been found exceedingly useful.

Other cases have been referred to other organisations, and have been enabled to obtain assistance in that way, without encroaching on the rather limited funds of the Committee. The Children's Country Holiday Committee have dealt very generously with the numerous children referred to them.

It is the opinion of the After-Care Committee that they have had a very successful year; the work is growing very rapidly, and more and more cases are being referred to them. They trust that now that their work is becoming known, their income will also grow, so that they may be enabled to extend their good work.

JAMES A. M. CLARK, M.D., D.P.H.,
Tuberculosis Officer.

WALSALL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC. 1920.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the School Medical Service for the year ended 31st December, 1920.

Proposals to develop and extend the work have had to be laid aside because of financial considerations.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Urgent repairs have been attended to, and 13 schools have been painted.

The school population is on the increase, and congested class rooms are more frequently met with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The following cases of Infectious Diseases have been reported by the Health Department:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Bath Street	—	2
Butts	1	—
Chuckery	1	1
Croft Street	7	2
Elmore Green	6	10
Field Street	2	2
Hillary Street	13	4
Leamore	4	8
North Walsall	3	—
Palfrey	6	4
Tantarra	3	2
Whitehall	3	1
Wisemore	5	—
Wolverhampton Road	12	7
Ablewell Street	2	2

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Blakenall, C.E.	1	2
Bloxwich, C.E.	4	1
Bloxwich, R.C.	—	2
Blue Coat, C E., Boys and Girls	19	1
,, ,, Infants'	1	4
Caldmore	—	—
Centenary	—	2
Little Bloxwich, C.E.	—	—
Pleck, C.E.	5	—
St. Mary's, R.C.	3	1
St. Patrick's, R.C.	2	1
St. Peter's, C.E.	3	1
Birchills, C.E.	6	1

Elmore Green, 1 case of Encephalitis Lethargica.

Wolverhampton Road—1 case of Anterior Poliomylitis.

TABLE I. NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED 1st JANUARY, 1920 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

A. "Code" Groups.

Age.	Entrants.				
	3	4	5 & 6	Other Ages.	Total
Boys	—	—	534	-	534
Girls	—	—	596	--	596
Totals	—	—	1130	...	1130

Age.	Intermediate Group.	Leavers.					Grand Total.
	8	12	13	14	Other Ages	Total	
Boys ...	862	231	—	—	—	1093	
Girls ...	696	242	—	—	—	938	
Totals ...	1558	473	—	—	—	2031	3161

B. GROUPS OTHER THAN "CODE." x.

(1)	Intermediate Group (other than 8 years). (2)	Special Cases.‡‡ (3)	Re-Examinations i.e. No. of Childr'n Re-Examined. (4)
Boys ...	—	—	—
Girls ..	—	—	—
Totals ...	—	—	—

x. In areas where routine inspections have been suspended and the "ailing children" basis adopted, the number of children inspected should be entered in column (3).

‡‡ Under this head should be included all special cases which were medically inspected during the year, whether the inspection took place in the schools or at the inspection clinic, and from whatever source the cases were derived.

TABLE II. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION IN 1920

Defect or Disease.		Code Groups.		Specials	
		Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation
1		2	3	4	
Skin ...	Malnutrition	—			
	Uncleanliness (Body) ..	6			
	.. (Head) ..	76			
Skin ...	Ringworm				
	Head	1			
	Body	—			
	Scabies	1			
	Impetigo	6			
	Other Disease	27			
Eye	Defective Vision & Squint ...	301			
	External Eye Disease ...	27			
Ear	Defective Hearing	35			
	Ear Disease	16			
Teeth	Dental Disease (see N.B., (2, below)	See Table			
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils	—			
	Adenoids	—			
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	652			
	Defective Speech ..	17			
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease —				
	Organic	15			
	Functional	—			
	Anæmia	32			
Lungs	Pulmonary Tuberculosis— ..				
	Definite	4			
	Suspected	2			
	Chronic Bronchitis	14			
	Other Disease	29			
Nervous System	Epilepsy	2			
	Chorea	8			
	Other disease	—			
	Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
	Glands	—			
	Bones and Joints ...	20			
	Other forms	—			
	Rickets	12			
	Deformities	14			
	Other Defects or Diseases ..	72			

TABLE III. NUMERICAL RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA IN 1920.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind. (including partially blind)		Attending Public Elementary Sch'ls	3	3	6
		Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	7	6	13
		Not at School	—	1	1
Deaf and Dumb. (including partially deaf).		Attending Public Elementary Sch'ls	1	—	1
		Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	4	5	9
		Not at School	2	—	2
Mentally Deficient.	Feeble Minded.	Attending Public Elementary Sch'ls	54	75	129
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ..	—	2	2
		Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the Year ...	—	—	—
		Not at School	9	16	19
	Imbeciles.	At School	—	1	1
		Not at School	—	—	—
	Idiots.		—	—	—
Epileptics.		Attending Public Elementary Sch'ls	3	1	4
		Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	1	—	1
		Not at School	1	1	2
Physically Defective.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Sch'ls	12	9	21
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children..	—	—	—
		Not at School	60	67	127
	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Sch'ls	2	3	5
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
		Not at School	—	—	—
	Cripples, other than Tubercular.	Attending Public Elementary Sch'ls	44	12	56
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children..	—	—	—
		Not at School	9	9	18
* Dull or Backward		Retarded 2 years	148	130	278
		Retarded 3 years	24	14	38

* Judged according to age and standard.

TABLE IV. TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DURING 1920

Condition.	No. of defects found for which Treatment was considered necessary.			No. of defects for which no report is available.	No. of defects treated.	Results of Treatment.			No. of defects not treated.	Percentage of defects treated
	From previous year.	New *	Total.			Remedied.	Improved.	Unchang'd		
Clothing ...	13	25	38	—	—	—	—	—	38	—
Footwear ..	37	77	114	—	—	—	—	—	114	—
Cleanliness of head	—	76	76	—	76	—	76	—	—	100
Cleanliness of body	—	6	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	100
Nutrition ..	63	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	63	—
Nose and Throat	311	652	963	—	162	—	162	—	801	16
External eye disease	13	47	60	—	25	20	5	—	35	41
Ear disease ..	9	116	125	—	85	—	85	—	40	68
Teeth	1034	3140	4174	—	2438	—	—	—	1736	58
Heart & circulation	4	15	19	—	9	—	9	—	10	47
Lungs ..	183	218	401	—	78	35	43	—	323	19
Nervous system ..	8	20	28	—	12	—	12	—	16	42
Skin	15	130	145	—	96	84	12	—	49	56
Rickets	5	12	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Deformities ..	8	14	22	—	9	—	—	—	13	40
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary ..	3	29	32	—	24	—	24	—	8	75
Speech ..	5	21	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Mental condition	1	3	4	—	2	—	2	—	2	50
Vision and squint	59	301	360	—	287	—	287	—	73	79
Hearing ..	3	35	38	—	16	—	16	—	22	42
Miscellaneous ...	144	670	814	—	510	276	234	—	304	62
Total ..	1918	*5607	7525	—	3835	415	973	—	3690	50·9

* This figure includes "casuals" treated at the Clinics.

TABLE V. INSPECTION, TREATMENT, &c. OF CHILDREN DURING 1920.

1. The total number of children medically inspected (whether Code Group, special or ailing child) ...	3161
2. The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) and who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment) ...	—
3. The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	1307
4. The number of children in (3) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	889

Work of the Nurses.

District	Children seen.	Notes.	Days—S.M.I.	Days—Dentist.	Days—Clinic.	Home Visits.	Dressings.
1	16,509	1,377	43½	21½	73	431	114
2	14,890	978	30	36	57	286	—
3	14,922	833	8½	25	78	295	65
4	13,929	1,159	10½	16½	86½	337	—

Bradford Street Clinic.—2,336 individual children attended, making 20,545 attendances.

Bloxwich Clinic.—At the Minor Ailment Clinic, held at Field Street School, Bloxwich (one session weekly), 779 children attended, making 2,609 attendances.

Results of Examinations of all Ages—

	1920	Per-centage	1919	1918	1917
No. of children examined in school	3161				
Number of parents present ...	1490	47·1	45·7	34·4	29·72
Unvaccinated	2076	65·6	59 8	42·4	32·13
Dirty Heads	70	2·4	6 2	8 08	10·81
Body Vermin	6	·18	·36	·51	·4
Defective Teeth	2412	76·3	66·5	68·8	91·38
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	652	20·6	24·6	14·3	21·02
Strabismus	53	1·7	3·3	2·4	1·69
Defective Sight	248	7·8	8 2	6·2	13 81
Defective Hearing	20	·63	2·2	2·2	2·28
Ear Discharge	16	·5	4·5	4·5	1·14
Heart Disease	15	·47	1·97	2·1	·98
Bronchitis	218	6 9	13·4	13·4	7·36
Phthisis	11	·35	1·2	7 4	·09
Rickets	12	·38	2·02	3·4	1·02
Rupture	6	·18	·58	·46	·16
Goitre	6	·25	2·9	1 4	·19
Tuberculosis .. .	3	·09	·54	·63	·69
Blepharitis	11	·35	1·9	·25	·55

ANNUAL REPORT OF SCHOOL DENTIST

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the working of your Dental Clinic.

You will see by the appended Table that the attendance at the Dental Clinic is very good, and that the conservation of the teeth is well maintained.

In the case of schools situated within a mile and a half of the Clinic, 75% of the children present themselves for treatment, whilst schools with a radius of three miles drop to 25%.

The attendance all round would be much better if orders were given by the competent authority for the bringing of the children to the Clinic by a caretaker, teacher or senior pupil. Some two or three heads of schools adopt this procedure, and I notice, with excellent results.

I strongly urge, as essential, the making use of propaganda properly organised amongst the parents, and the insistence that teachers see that the children come to school daily with clean teeth, which is really more important than clean faces.

Teeth of the children are certainly better and cleaner than I found them in 1915, but the filth of the teeth of the majority is appalling. Much could be done to improve the state of affairs if the question were properly tackled, and the steps to be taken were backed by the authority of your Committee.

I again beg to remind you that a Clinic is badly needed at Bloxwich. For this Field Street would make a good centre

During the year a very necessary addition has been made to the Bradford Street Clinic, by the fixing of two sinks and water supply in the recovery room.

Your equipment is well up to date and kept in good order. Doubtless, as the Clinic expands, use should be made of some anæsthesia other than local, but this will necessitate the attendance of an anæsthetist, say once or twice a week.

No. of individual children of all ages (including (casuals) treated at the Clinic.	Temporary Teeth Extracted.	Permanent Teeth Extracted.	Anæsthetics.	Scaling.	Dressings.	Stoppings.	Casuals.	No. of children examined and charted in schools.
2438	3073	351	3410	18	2822	1035	728	1659

I am,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H. N. GROVE,
School Dentist.

Concerning the work of the Open Air School, Miss C. A. Claydon (Head Mistress) reports as follows:—

During the year ending 31st December, 1920, the work of the Open Air School has been carried on with continued success, the following points being worthy of special notice:—

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENT OF CHILDREN.—The gains in height, weight and general health and vitality have been very well maintained. For the 34 children who were in the school during the whole of the twelve months, the average gain in weight was 5·7-lbs. and in height 1·8-ins. This encouraging result has been accompanied by a corresponding improvement in happiness and mental alertness.

Absences from school owing to illness have been rare, th percentage of attendance for the year having been slightl over 90%. This may be considered very satisfactory whe it is remembered that on two or three occasions, owing t excessively inclement weather, the percentage fell to some thing near 60% for the week.

TRANSFER OF SCHOLARS.—As a result of the periodic examinations by the School Medical Officer (Dr. Carroll), nin children have been transferred to the ordinary schools, an with one or two exceptions, their improvement in healt appears to have been maintained under the more restricte conditions of such schools.

NEW BUILDING.—On the 1st November the school wa transferred to the new pavilion erected for the purpose. Th site chosen for the new school is very suitable, being in more secluded part of the park than that occupied by the ten previously used, and hence there is much less interferen by the public than was formerly the case.

As regards comfort and convenience, the wooden pavili has proved much superior to the tents, and several new artic of furniture and equipment have been introduced to furth facilitate the efficient working of the school. There however, great need for some means of protecting the op southern side of the building during strong south-weste squalls of wind and rain. If a device could be employ which would also serve the purpose of a sun-blind in summ two serious defects of the present arrangement would remedied.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—Still further branches of out-d work have been added to the curriculum. In addition to o door lessons in practical geography, practical arithme nature study and sketching, gardening is now taken.

considerable amount of time has been given to this subject, both with a view to providing the scholars with plenty of open-air exercise, and also to stimulate their interest in a subject which may afford a healthful occupation in the future. The zeal and industry of the scholars in this direction are rapidly transforming the allotment granted for the purpose into neat and well-kept gardens.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES AND GAMES.—Considerable attention has been given to physical culture, breathing exercises and games, a careful selection having been made of such exercises from the new syllabus of physical training as are best suited to the physical condition of the children.

In addition to the organised games taken in connection with the syllabus, football and captain-ball teams have been formed, and the children enter into these games with great zest and interest.

ATTENTION TO WARM CLOTHING.—Every effort is made to see that the children are warmly clad and well shod. With this object in view many children have been provided with boots through the Footwear Fund of the Children's Care Committee, while warm woollen jumpers and jerseys for the scholars' wear have been knitted by the children themselves.

NUMBER ON BOOKS AND NEW ADMISSIONS.—There are now fifty scholars on the books, and there is a constant stream of applicants for admission. The parents of the present scholars are very enthusiastic about the benefits which their children are deriving from attendance at the school, while the parents of prospective scholars regard the admission of their children as a high privilege.

In conclusion, the favourable start which the school has made under somewhat limited conditions as to accommodation

and equipment, augurs well for the successful and beneficia work that may be done in the future as the scheme is furthe developed.

DAY NURSERY—Total Day Attendances	..	2,85
„ Night „	...	67

The majority of mothers whose children attend the Da Nursery are obliged to go out to work. The children detaine in the Nursery at night were children of mothers undergoin treatment at home, in sanatoria or in hospital. Two nurses hav been trained and certificated as qualified children's nurses.

192 Lessons given to elder school girls on Infant Care.
92 Girls have taken a combined Housewifery Course.
6 Primary lessons to Junior girls at Wolverhampton Roa Girls' School on Baby Care.

SPEECH DEFECTS.—A course of lectures to teachers on th treatment of speech defects was given by Mr. Arthur Burrel M.A. during the month of October. Several of our teache availed themselves of the opportunity to make a study of th subject, classes have since been formed in connection wit various schools.

Mr. Burrell's report is as follows:—

The morning was devoted to lecturing (10 - 11 . 15); th afternoons to the visiting of the schools. Occasionally I gav a demonstration in the morning as well as a lecture; and severa teachers accompanied me to the schools in the afternoons. A these schools in many cases the teaching staff watched th demonstrations. By this means I was able to touch inadequatel of course, many teachers who did not attend the class.

The children, excepting a few little ones, were not sh The teachers appeared to be much interested and wished in man cases to hear and see more.

My work dealt with stammering in all forms and with defective articulation. The latter is the easier to treat. For the treatment an accurate knowledge of the normal formation of consonants and vowels is necessary; this knowledge the teacher as a rule does not possess. The application of such knowledge, combined with kindness and patience, should eradicate most of the defects in a few months. Little children under six years of age should not be worried if it be found they do not improve quickly. They may be too young to appreciate the directions given as to the relative positions of tongue, teeth and lips. Nevertheless in some cases little children yielded to treatment almost immediately.

The defective articulation was mainly connected with k, l, s, th and r. "R" requires very special treatment. I found no difficulties with vowels, though I need hardly say that pronunciation which I did not touch, is in many cases different from that of accepted English.

In regard to stammering and stuttering, I group the two together, I found not more than 6 or 7 bad cases; but it must be remembered, though this seems incredible, that children are less likely to show up badly at a demonstration with a practised stranger than in the hurry and excitement of class work. The cases of Lean and Lindsay (Croft Street School), Sidney Ince, (Hillary Street School) and Marshall (Wisemore School) require very careful attention.

I venture to add one or two suggestions:—

(a). Defective articulants may be taken in their own schools by anyone who understands the phonetic work as outlined in the lectures, but they must have daily and individual attention. Five minutes per day given to each child should be enough if the work be followed up. When improvement is seen no relapses should be permitted.

(b). The stammerers should be taken by teachers who cou group two or three schools. A quiet room should be set asi for these children. A child should receive at least one hou practice per day and should be encouraged to talk as little possible during the rest of the day. The worst cases requi two periods of work per day, each period being about 45 minut in length. I do not mean that a child should receive 45 minut continuous teaching. Ten minutes continuous work is enou for any child.

Into the details of treatment I do not enter, but I will glad outline it if asked; the teachers who attended my class are qui clear as to the legitimate experiments to be made in each cas Every stammerer differs from every other, but I cannot t strongly impress on teachers that complete confidence on t part of the child, kindness and sympathy on the part of t teachers are the first necessities. Almost of equal importan are a desire on the part of the child to improve and a defini and carefully prepared restfulness of body and mind on t part of teacher and child. Indeed, it is not too much to say th in many cases the stammerer requires a long preparation befo he is in a fit condition to receive any "lesson" at all. Maln trition, harsh home treatment, an evil habit, continual noise, fea of which he cannot or will not speak, shyness and many oth causes may have combined to make the patient a seethin shuddering mass of what are conveniently called "nerves". O boy in Walsall, possibly a case for the doctor, possibly not, to at least six minutes before he could be brought to a condition which he could be spoken to.

(c). As soon as any improvement is seen a child should l allowed to leave the special class for a whole day; and as i provement goes on he should be "let out" on longer terms leave; but he should be recalled for practise at stated perio even though he should seem not to require help. No treatme is of any avail unless it be followed up by after-care. T

stammerer should be looked after as he goes up the school and (though I know the difficulties) for two years after he has left the school.

PROVISION OF MEALS.—Breakfasts and Dinners are provided daily during six days of the week (including holidays) the menu being approved and varied by myself. Physical improvement ascertained by the heights and weights of the children in receipt of meals has been recorded and every child showing lack of progress is medically examined and suitably treated.

The figures for the year are as follows:

No. of individual children fed.	No. of Breakfasts provided.	No. of Dinners provided.	Total No. of Meals provided.	Cost per Meal per Child.
56	5,262	5,301	10,563	3d.

REMEDIAL EXERCISE CLINIC.—Miss L. E. Mann took up duty as Remedial Instructress in September. The Physically Defective children attending this Clinic include those suffering from a variety of defects e.g. Spinal Curvature, Paralysis, Deformities, Mouth Breathers, Flat Feet, &c. The treatment includes Massage, Physical Exercises generally and Electrical treatment.

To assist parents whose children suffered from defects requiring Operative Treatment, the Committee subscribed 5 guineas per annum to the Orthopædic Hospital, Birmingham. For this sum, 30 tickets were obtained and were distributed to deserving cases.

EYE CLINIC.—In order to treat all children suffering from errors of refraction, two days per week were devoted to this purpose. Arrears were made up by the beginning of September and during the year I prescribed 319 pairs of spectacles.

The errors met with were as follows :—

Hypermetropia	30
Myopia	18
Simple Hypermetropia Astigmatism ...	59
Compound „ „ ...	117
Simple Myopic Astigmatism	23
Compound „ „	27
Mixed Astigmatism	3
Anisometropia	22

Of the cases of Simple Myopia, 8 children (6 girls and 2 boys) were found to have an error of more than 4 Dioptres. Children suffering from Myopic Astigmatism (including Simple and Compound) with an error of over 4 Dioptres in either meredian numbered 16 (9 girls and 7 boys).

Owing to the likelihood of a large number of those cases being of the progressive type leading to organic disease resulting in loss of vision, special classes in which no work involving eye strain is performed, are urgently required for this type of child.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.—During the year 50 children (30 boys and 20 girls) were medically inspected as to their fitness to avail themselves of Scholarships at Queen Mary's School. In no case has a defect been such as to prevent full benefit from the Scholarship obtained.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE.—The School Children's Care Committee continues to deal with questions arising from Medical Inspection of Schools.

A grant of £50 has been received from the Education Committee for the provision of glasses for necessitous school children.

341 pairs of glasses and 197 pairs of boots have been provided during the year; of these, 20 pairs of glasses were given free.

The added interest taken in the work by Head Teachers and scholars is reflected in the large increase in the amounts of collections, a comparison of which is given below:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
First ...	—	7 19 3	15 15 0	22 2 8
Second ...	7 13 6	14 5 1	14 14 3	20 2 0
Third ...	7 5 5	11 15 3	10 4 10	12 4 8
Fourth ...	11 17 1	17 13 7	12 12 11	10 12 8
	26 16 0	51 13 2	53 7 0	65 2 0

REPORT OF DISTRICT NURSES.—Through the kindness of Miss E. Holloway (Lady Superintendent) the District Nurses have rendered considerable assistance in carrying out the work of medical treatment. They have been of the utmost value especially when the Clinic was not open, *e.g*, during week ends, and also for their attendance on more or less chronic conditions.

A brief summary of their work may be given as follows:—

Name.	Disease.	Treatment.	Visits.
H. Kent	Sore Feet	Dressed Sores	15
B. Kent	,,	,, ,,	13
Teresa Dolan	Abscess Head	,, ,,	24
William Clark	Sore Face	,, ,,	8
Leonard Meadows	Septic Head	Fomentation	15
Robert Burns	Abscess Eye	,,	13
Nellie Miner	Sore Head	Dressed	2
Emily Moore	Bronchitis		8
Elsie Capell	Blow to Jaw	Mouth Wash	2
Olive Crewe	Suppurating Finger	Dressed	1
Ada Grice	Septic Foot	,,	5
Dorothy Morley	Abscess	,,	9
William Hendy	Sore Knee	,,	8
Doris Turner	Obstruction	Enemata	3

Name.	Disease.	Treatment.	Visits.
Edward Hodson	Burns	Dressed	26
J. Middleton	Accident to Eye	,,	3
Maud Nunnick	?		6
Maud Hudson	Abscess Neck	,,	11
George Hopkins	Rheumatic Chest		6
Thomas Yates	Abscess Head	,,	7
Leonard Dickhouse	Ulcer Heel and Leg	,,	12
P. Wilding	Sore Leg	,,	13
Nancy Burford	Abscess	,,	3
Rose Burford	,,	,,	7
M. Naylor	Sore Toe	,,	12
J. Redfern	Abscess Head	,,	4
Nellie Salthouse	Impetigo	,,	2
Nellie Griffiths	Eczema	,,	26
David Read	Abscess	,,	18
Ethel Fay	Burns and Shock	,,	9
William Bayliss	Accident Leg	,,	4
Mary Mansell	Poisoned Hand	,,	4
Fred Jones	,, Foot	,,	8
William Clarke	Septic Knee	,,	
Andrew Philbean	Abscess Head	,,	
Jane Bridgewood	Eyes	,,	6
Maud Saunders	Abscess Head	,,	6
			33

In conclusion I wish to return thanks to the Secretary Mr. Hibbett for his unfailing courtesy and encouragement durin the past year; to Mr. Picken for his enthusiastic support; t Mr. Bates and Staff for their kindly help on all occasions whe such help was required; to the teachers for much extra wor ungrudgingly performed and to my clerks, Miss Miner an Miss Kendrick for their whole hearted co-operation. I owe deep debt of gratitude to the Nursing Staff for their keen capabl work and finally I beg to thank the Committee for the sympathet and helpful criticism I have ever experienced at their hands.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. E. CARROLL

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